

## BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

BY GARDNER & SMITH.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

THIRTEEN cities of the country have adopted the Pingree potato patch idea.

THE annual consumption of soap in plague-ridden India is said to be one ounce per family.

IN Detroit, Mich., a number of leading citizens have presented the Salvation army with a building valued at \$74,000.

SINCE the streets of New York have been properly cleaned the annual death rate per 1,000 has declined from 20.77 to 19.18.

THE treasury gold reserve is now above the \$151,000,000 line. It has made a gain of nearly \$14,000,000 since January 1, or at the rate of a little over \$1,000,000 a week.

THE temperance society of an Ohio town recently purchased the only saloon in the town limits and burned all the fixtures with appropriate ceremonies. The owner was recently converted at a revival meeting, and the prohibitionists are booming him for mayor.

THE culture of olives in California has increased so rapidly that the state now has a monopoly of the market of this country. The crop this year, it is estimated, will yield \$9,000,000. It takes seven years to bring an orchard to profitable bearing, but, properly tended, the trees will continue to produce for centuries.

A BILL was recently introduced in the assembly at Albany, authorizing the city of New York to appropriate \$100,000 for the equipment and maintenance of a farm colony near that city where habitual drunkards and other undesirable citizens may be sent to be drilled into decency and a proper regard for their duties to the state.

THE New Hampshire legislature two years ago enacted a law establishing a board of library commissioners and authorizing the authorities of towns to levy a small tax for library purposes. Since then 195 of 233 towns in the state have established free libraries, and 19 others have made steps in the same direction, leaving only 19 in which no action has been taken.

THE first piece of beefsteak that ever reached the gold fields of Alaska sold for \$48 per pound. The piece of beef was recently packed 250 miles by Thomas O'Brien, from Forty-Mile creek to Circle City, and weighed a fraction over ten pounds. It was put on exhibition at Circle City and attracted much attention and was subsequently disposed of for \$480, the proceeds going to swell the miners' hospital fund at that place.

THE African Methodist of Illinois are to build a church at Springfield in memory of Abraham Lincoln. It will be named the Lincoln Memorial church and will cost \$8,000. There will be three memorial windows. The center one will be dedicated to Lincoln and the two smaller to Frederick Douglass and John Brown. In the memorial room are to be kept slavers' relics of every description—pictures of all the abolition leaders, an auction block, the Lovejoy printing press, the rope which was used in the hanging of John Brown, and whatever else can be gathered.

THE San Francisco Call says that the taxation of churches, colleges and all benevolent institutions for the last 20 years in California has resulted in repressing charity, in turning many gifts to institutions outside of the state, in placing heavy burdens on private educational enterprises and crippling many others. Little encouragement is furnished for the maintenance of libraries, art galleries and museums. It is further declared that there is no state in the union with such poor churches as are found in California, with an average tax of more than \$10 a month upon each.

MISS MYRTLE KATER, of Menominee, Mich., became afflicted with cerebral meningitis about five years ago. For the last few months she has grown worse, and a consultation of physicians recently pronounced her case incurable. Miss Kater has always been of a religious turn of mind, and in this emergency, the dispatch stated, she prayed fervently to God to cure her. Instantly her pains ceased and the disease left her. She got out of bed immediately, dressed herself and found she was ravenously hungry. It was said that all the facts in the case were fully attested.

THE United States consul-general at Frankfurt, Germany, gives a description of a process for taking colored photographs which is so simple and inexpensive as to be available to every photographer, thus opening a new era in reproducing art. The process is purely chemical. Dipped successively in monochromatic baths of blue, red and green, the positive picks out from each the exact proportion of color necessary to reproduce the tints of the original. The result is a portrait as absolutely lifelike in form and color and landscape that will stand the test of magnifying glasses.

THE proposed corporation to control the output of Kentucky bourbon whiskey is being perfected, two appraisers having been appointed, one representing the distillers and the other the capitalists who are to furnish the money for the enterprise. The distillers have agreed to shut down their distilleries until January 1, 1907. The stock of bourbon whiskey in warehouses at present amounts to 99,000,000 gallons, while the consumption requires withdrawals of only 15,000,000 a year. The present stock, therefore, will be sufficient to supply the demand for at least five years to come.

THE recent burning of the Kay county courthouse settled one of the most sensational cases ever tried in Oklahoma. One year ago Rev. Senna K. Keys, a Methodist preacher, brought suit for \$25,000 damages against James M. Martin, treasurer of Pawnee county. He charged that Martin started several scandals on him. The case was tried at Pawnee and Keys obtained a \$5,000 verdict. Martin appealed to the supreme court and stenographer Hudson was copying evidence when his note books and all evidence in the case were burned and Martin is left no recourse but to pay off the judgment.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CHITTENDEN MARRIOTT, the Chicago Record's correspondent in Havana, declared on the 11th that Gen. Weyler had received positive orders from Madrid to end the Cuban war at once, even going to the extent of selling the island to the insurgents to accomplish that object.

IN the Nebraska house on the 12th a bill to extend the franchise, giving women the right to vote at municipal elections, was defeated.

THE clerk of the house of representatives at Washington has classified the new house as follows: Republicans, 203; democrats, 122; populists, 21; fusionists, 6; silverites, 3; vacancies, 2.

ALBERT MOTT, of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed national chairman of the L. K. M. V., to succeed George D. Gideon, who declined the office. Word was received from Toronto, Ont., on the 12th that Miss Eva Hamilton-Booth, commander of the Salvation army forces in Canada, was dangerously ill and that her recovery was very doubtful.

WALTER S. BURHAM, grand treasurer of the Knights of Honor, died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., of typhoid pneumonia. He had been grand treasurer for 19 years.

CONGRESSMAN W. GORDLEY HUNTER was nominated on the first ballot on the 12th at the caucus of the republicans of the legislature at Frankfort, Ky., for United States senator, the senate also voted to 27 against the field. Senator Blackburn and his friends were said to be preparing to make a contest.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY has announced that the administration has decided to adhere to the four-year tenure of office policy for all postmasters, except where removal for cause was required.

THERE was a rumor at Washington on the 10th that Senator Wolcott would be selected as a special commissioner to go to Europe on behalf of the United States government to continue negotiations looking to an international agreement on silver.

FIVE new state senators, four republicans and one democrat, were sworn in at Frankfort, Ky., on the 10th, which means that the republicans will be able to elect a United States senator at this session.

FRANK W. PALMER, of Chicago, is to be public printer and will be appointed very soon. President McKinley asked Senator Hale whether there would be any objection to Mr. Palmer's confirmation and was assured that there would not be.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A PORTION of the tunnel of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad through the Boston mountain caved in recently and all traffic was stopped. This is the longest tunnel in Arkansas.

THE United States court of appeals has affirmed the verdict of a lower court awarding the government \$9,847 against Francis M. Rhodes, of Hannibal, Mo. The government, it is alleged, had been induced to pay him this sum as a pension for a disease of the eyes thought to have been contracted in the army, when he really suffered from the disease before he entered the service. Rhodes was a private in company K, Forty-second Missouri volunteer infantry.

HARRY NEWMAN was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of her uncle, William Spier, at Chicago. Several others sustained injuries by jumping or being burned.

THE big dry goods firm of the Ely Walker company at St. Louis was burned out on the 12th, throwing 1,000 persons out of employment. The loss by fire was roughly estimated at \$1,150,000. A falling wall killed George Gutwiler, a fireman, and fatally injured Patrick Cardmore and Jerry McCahan, two other firemen.

W. E. COLEBURN, a young lawyer, was found dead and his fiancée, Miss Mae Hall, was found unconscious in a room of the young woman's house at Fort Wayne, Ind. They were soon to have been married.

A CHURCH with a seating capacity of 8,000 persons, heated by three furnaces and lighted with electric lamps, was built between daylight and midnight of the 12th at Ravenswood, Ill., and was dedicated on the 14th by Rev. M. B. Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., assisted by nearly every clergyman in Ravenswood.

WILLIAM DUNN, died on the 14th at his magnificent home, Verdure, near Kethsburg, Ill. He was the largest individual landowner in the United States, having hundreds of thousands of acres in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, beside 6,000 acres of the richest farming land in Mercer county, Ill. He was 87 years old.

UNEMPLOYED men and women met at Chicago on the 14th and adopted resolutions against paying rent, except at the option of the tenant, indorsed the repeal of the laws for the collection of debts and formed the Unemployed Workers' league. Speeches were made on the subject of finding work for the unemployed and the potato patch plan of the Salvation army was disapproved.

GEORGE MATTHEWS was hanged in the jail yard at La Plata, Md., on the 12th for the murder of James J. Irwin.

PRESSING examining surgeons, whose fees amount to \$100 and less per annum, have been declared not under the civil service rules.

"SOLLY" SMITH, the clever little boxer from Los Angeles, Cal., gained the decision over Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," after 20 rounds of good fighting at the Broadway Athletic club at New York.

THE La Grange, Ind., club safe in the courthouse was blown open at a mounted policeman, was hanged at McLeod, Man. The Indian gave three whoops as he went up the scaffold stairs and died game.

FREDERICK FRANKS, at Philadelphia, shot and killed his son, dangerously wounded his daughter and then inflicted a fatal wound upon himself. The cause was a jealous quarrel with his wife.

THE Paris La Liberté urges European governments to anticipate President McKinley's tariff policy by republicans and says the United States has greater need of Europe for a market than Europe has of the United States.

THE big fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons came off at Carson, Nev., on the 17th. The contest was fierce and lasted for 14 rounds, when Fitzsimmons got in a blow over the heart on Corbett and knocked him down.

CORBETT was unable to rise on time on account of the pain and Referee Siler counted him out and decided that Fitzsimmons had won the fight.

A SHOEMAKER named Charles Rodonsky, his wife and baby were fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline in a hand wagon at Omaha, Neb., on the 10th. They were about to start for Kansas.

THE city council of Springfield, Ill., has passed a curfew ordinance forbidding children under 15 years of age from playing on the streets after nine o'clock at night.

A MEAT train jumped the track and was ditched at La Grange, Ill., and five men sustained serious injuries, two probably fatal.

POLLY LEWIS, of Fletcher county, Ky., plighted her troth to both Henry Frazier and Eli Isom. The two met in combat and Frazier killed Isom.

FRANK N. SHELTON was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his wife in Brutus, N. Y., and was sentenced to be electrocuted in Auburn prison during the week commencing April 25.

THE main building of the county poor farm at Chester, Ill., was burned to the ground. The fire was caused by a defective flue. None of the inmates were injured.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh, Pa., said that the towboat Ilwaco was recently capsize by the wind on the Ohio river near Jack's run and 12 men were thrown into the water and had to swim for their lives. The pilot was unable to get out of the pilot house and was drowned like a rat in a trap.

REPORTS from Wyoming stated that the recent cold weather had been very disastrous to stock and that wolves were very troublesome and killed even half-grown steers. Reports from Montana also stated that stock were having a hard time and heavy losses to cattlemen were certain.

TWENTY boats were being constructed at Blackburn, Osage City, Ralston and other small towns in Oklahoma on the Arkansas river to haul corn to New Orleans. The builders figure that each boat will carry 1,000 bushels of corn, for which they expect to get a good price in New Orleans.

A COLLISION occurred on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad near Shelbyville, Ill., between two engines and an engineer and fireman were killed and a switchman probably fatally injured. Running without orders was the cause.

GEO. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, has refused a respite in the case of Alonzo Walling, convicted of complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan, and he will be hanged with Scott Jackson, the other convicted murderer, on the 20th.

THE compress at Sheffield, Ala., was burned with 700 bales of cotton. Loss, \$15,000. Boys smoking about the place caused the fire.

SEVERAL men on a family boat near Vancuburg, Ky., were run down by a towboat on the 15th and all were drowned.

AT Dover, Tenn., the jail was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 15th and two men and a woman, all colored, were burned to death.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER FAIR was arrested at Butler, Ind., for embezzlement. He turned his office over to his successor \$12,000 short.

GEO. BRADLEY, of Kentucky, on the 12th refused to grant the appeal for clemency of Scott Jackson, the convicted murderer of Pearl Bryan.

THREE men lost their lives in a fire at the Chicago hotel at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 12th.

MOR MARTINELLI, the papal delegate to the United States, recently had to leave New Orleans in a hurried manner because he had stirred up the Italian Mafia and they howled for his life. The eminent Catholic had made some strictures on the Italian immigrants who came to this country.

STEPHEN HORTON, a wealthy farmer at Rutland, Pa., and his wife were found dead in their house on the 12th from poison. It was thought that Mrs. Horton poisoned her husband and then herself while temporarily deranged.

INVITATIONS to be guests of the city of New York and take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant monument April 27 have been sent to President McKinley and the governors of all the states.

TWO negroes were drowned on the Green river near Congleton, Ky., their frail craft being crushed by some huge logs which they were trying to secure.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

SEXTON WILSON, of Washington, is trying to get the order of President Cleveland setting apart forest reservations in certain states nullified.

THE Washington Times on the 17th stated that Judge Lamoreaux may make a reply to the strictures passed upon his action in the Chicago lake front cases.

THE interstate commerce committee had a meeting at New York to investigate charges preferred against 44 railroads, forming the Joint Traffic association, for alleged discrimination against New York.

FIVE more tollgates were destroyed in Garrard county, Ky., on the night of the 10th by a mob of masked riders.

GROVE HUNTLEY, convicted of the murder of Dell Manning, was sentenced by Judge Dale at Guthrie, Ok., to the penitentiary for life.

An explosion of natural gas blew out the front of a house at Muncie, Ind., and Mrs. Mull had her lower limbs burned to a crisp. She pleaded with the firemen to kill her.

A MONK got hold of another negro who was implicated in the murder of Postmaster Barfield and his clerk at Joliet, Ill., and it was said they had drowned him. Three other negroes had been hanged by the mob for the same crime a few days before.

THREE men were fatally burned at the Emma blast furnace at Cleveland, O., by a series of explosions of molten metal.

CHARCOAL, the Indian murderer of a mounted policeman, was hanged at McLeod, Man. The Indian gave three whoops as he went up the scaffold stairs and died game.

FREDERICK FRANKS, at Philadelphia, shot and killed his son, dangerously wounded his daughter and then inflicted a fatal wound upon himself. The cause was a jealous quarrel with his wife.

## MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

President Urges Upon Congress the Need for More Revenue.

He Declares That the Recent Deficits Are Alarming and Existing Conditions Should Be Corrected—Tariff Bill Should Take Precedence.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The president yesterday sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts and that such a condition has existed for now some three years.

With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, from all sources were \$98,200,222, and expenditures for all sources were \$101,351,857, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,151,635. During that fiscal year \$4,970,477.58 were paid on the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1895, \$250,076,800, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,854,576.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$101,716,601.94 and its expenditures to \$105,317,857.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$3,600,744.29. Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, were \$102,812,482.59 and its expenditures \$105,076,787.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$2,264,305.28. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$10,709,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to cover its ordinary expenses.

## KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Condensed Proceedings of the State's Law-makers in Biennial Session at Topeka.

The senate on the 11th killed these bills: Providing for a four-years term for state officers; to create a state police law requiring justices and district judges to summon witnesses to testify regarding liquor law violations. Both houses agreed on amendments to the text-book bill and it was sent to the governor; also on the state university appropriation bill, which provides for a reduction of 25 per cent in the salaries of professors. Both houses passed the bill placing the term of the supreme court on a salary of \$5,000 per year.

The house passed Hanna's bill requiring all waterworks and lighting plants to turn over to cities where they operate all in excess of six per cent of their net profits, and authorizes cities of the first, second and third class to purchase and construct light, heat, water and power plants. The house committee to investigate the accounts of ex-State Coal Oil Inspector Taylor made its report recommending that the matter be turned over to the attorney-general for his consideration. Among the bills passed by the house were: Raising the annual dues of pharmacists to \$1; amending the Australian ballot law; placing the penitentiary and state reformatory under one board; to discontinue the use of the methods of trusts and corporations was killed.

The 12th was the last day for the consideration of general appropriation bills. No general appropriation bill was passed and the only change made in the present law was to put Shawnee county in the First district in exchange for Pottawatomie, which is put in the Fourth district. Among the bills passed by the senate were: To regulate the inspection of oil; regulating the board of regents of the state agricultural college; to discontinue the use of the methods of trusts and corporations was killed; the anti-Pinkerton bill; levying a tax of 4-10 mills for general revenues. Resolutions thanking the lieutenant-governor and the populist majority for courteous treatment were presented by Hessel (rep.) and passed. The senate, by a vote of 20 to 1, declared S. A. Riggs, populist, elected judge of the Pottawatomie judicial district in place of Charles A. Smart, republican.

The house passed a general bill removing the disabilities of about 100 ex-convicted soldiers. The house voted to discontinue the committee appointed to investigate stock yards bribery charges. The house committee appointed to investigate charges against District Judge Hassen, of Shawnee county, reported in favor of his removal. The populist majority secured the passage of a bill to regulate express companies and reduce charges of same. The house passed the bill for the assessment and taxation of telegraph and telephone property. Both houses agreed to a measure over the general appropriation bill and an adjournment was taken until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

The senate and house on the 13th met in adjourned session on the general appropriation bill. As agreed upon it carries a sum approximating \$2,817,730 for the financial needs of the next two years. The populist majority secured the passage of a bill to regulate express companies and reduce charges of same. The house passed the bill for the assessment and taxation of telegraph and telephone property. Both houses agreed to a measure over the general appropriation bill and an adjournment was taken until nine o'clock Saturday morning.

### KANSAS EXTRA SESSION.

The Coming Bribery Investigation Said to Be a Part of a Plan.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 17.—Again there is talk of an early special session. The time now set is May or June and it is claimed that the executive proclamation calling the session will follow the investigation of the bribery stories, which is expected to begin next week. It is said that the governor's haste for this investigation to begin is not because